Intelligence from Mexico-(From the New Orleans Picayune, Dec. 12.) I stammelip Orliades, Gaos, Furbos, which left in her late trip to Vere Cruz, at 8 A. M., on the et., resched that port at 8 A. M. of the 4th, sarted on her retern bither on the 8th, resonant south of the river carly yesterday mirraing, was moored off her wharf here by 3 P. M. a birings intelligence from the city of siexico to the inst., and from Verh Gruz to the 8th, the of her sailne.

f her sailing.

J. Ferbes reports having left at Vera Caux, to a the 9th inst., for Contracolless, the Ameri-,

th inest, and from Vera Gruz to the 8th, the of her sealing.

pl. Ferbes reports having left at Vera Gruz, to a the 9th inst., for Ocatzaroalcos, the American's park Franty.

c principal item of intelligence in the program of the in relation to the late co-called disposal to the late ocalled disposal dispos

the government, and deny the divine right in itch European tovereigns pretend to base their a rule."
In an other paragraph the same writer, undesignly, of course, for, the article appearing on the i, it enticipated the act on which it reflects, gives them rebuke of the course which has actually been ramed. "The voting," he says, "is free, and no a will be persecuted for the opinion he may exase; this opinion must be the result of the persecute which each person may have of what will be vantageous for the country, of what will secure its paires, the most important object; the caly one, will say, which ought to guide every good Mexis, without any reference either to impracticable ecries or to the suggestions of those who have althing to lese, and so profit by disorders."

Yet it is actually reported—though in candor a remark that it is not believed—that some, if not, of she seven in Mexico, who weted against Santaena have been seized and sent to Perote! And it a fact that a de ree has been issued by his Most rems Highness ordaining that "every functionary appleys or agent of the government, whether civil malitary, who, under any pretext whatever, shall we refreshed from voting at the popular meeting, asther in the capital or out of it, according to the stice given in the circular of the 20th of October stand in the regulation in connection with it, shall be senoved from the office he bolds, unless he can stiffy himself for having cmitted to vote in consecuce of some physical or moral impediment?" ivan Santa Anna y is Libertad!

The President has liberated the 162 Franch who see taken prisoners in the action against Cuntaeueset de Boulbon, and placing them 3: the command of the Franch Weisslet they are to be embarked beard a French vessel of war.

The revolution appears to be very much in stantate belium. Bumors and counter-rumors are still e order of the day. In Toluca, it was reported at the insurgents had taken possession of Tejapil-, and put the garrison to the sword. The official

lesson, were put to high a by manufacture of consider artillery.

At Morella the insurgents made a desperate attack a the 24th ult. They mustered, according to Gennastacke Tourieon's official despatch, more than 500 atrung, infantry and cavalry, and had one nail field piece. The General says they were reulsed with a loss of more than 300 in killed, and a seriderable proportion of wounded. On the government side, Gen. Echagaray, in command of the prece, was among the killed, the total number of here, however, is not stated. It has been resolved a give Gen. Echagaray a magnificant public fureral.

o give Gen. Echagaray's magnificant public fueral.

The pardonoffered to insurgents in Guerrero on heir resuming obedience to the supreme government, is said to have worked very successfully for he government. In Coyuca alone, upwards of 1,000 resumted themselves in a very short time, to avail hemselves of it. Among those who have done no pe the chists Santos Rivus and Feliciano Salinas, rith the whole of their bands. Tix'la, Apango and allienc have sent in acts of adhesion. It is remarked, in connection with these facts, that those who have accepted pardon are the most determined in the pursuit of rebels.

Five ovic judges have been suspended in Mexico, for one month, in consequence of having directed a disrespectful communicatim on the subject of taxition of costs to the supreme government.

An order has been issued prohibiting papers from taking purtions of official documents from the official papers; they are to be compelled to publish all or rone, under penalty of a heavy fine.

The Mexican Economist has suspended publication; for what reason is not stated.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.]

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[Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.]

MEXICO, Dec. 5th, 1854.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday last the people of the Capital voted on the two questions submitted to them, viz.: Shall His Most Serene Highness continue to exercise his Presidential functions with fall power, as at present? If not, who shall succeed him? This political solemnity was marked by an icy coldness. The opponents did not dure to exhibit their hostility, and those who voted did so mader a virtual constraint. One of the papers—the Eco de Espana—declares that the first 13,000 votes were east in favor of Santa Anna, and only one against him. I greatly doubt the truth of this statement, as the details of the vote can only be made public after a certain delay. I would, nevertheless, not be surprised at this result. A decree, by the Minister of the Interior, declares the dismissal of any government functionary who abstains from voting, while a law exists which chastises in the same manner any officer of the administration who may entertain opinions differing from those of the party in power. Consequently, you may readity uniferstane that the swarm of office holders, and the military force of the country all voted one and the same way.

You remember, doubtless, that the circular estab-

the military force of the country all voted one and the same way.

You remember, doubtless, that the circular establishing the forms en I rules according to which the popular vote was to be given, empowered the officers of the army, and the heads of corporations, civil and religious, to vote for all the members composing them. This was going rather far, but was not enough, as the same rule was applied to all public offices. Thus, for instance, the official mayor of a cabinet votes for the employes; the president of a court of instice votes for every member of the court, &c. &c. This will explain to you how it happens that while scarcely any one went to the poils on the first day, over ten thousand votes were twentied a few hours after the opening of the poils. I would strongly recommend this new style of conducting elections. How would it suit the United States?

A nomber of ancedotes are circulated respecting.

A number of ancedotes are circulated respecting this firce of free suffrage. The cili his mayor of the Minister of Finance collected the votes of the office-boices eight days before the lat of December. They all aviewed themselves in favor of Santa Anna except two, who have been, or are about to be, dismissed. They know their fate beforehand, but no bly a orned to sacrifice their independance.

At the suditor's office, two days before the election, the President Carsero gathered together his ampleyes and demanded their opinion for the purpose of voting for them sill. The first to whom he have forced to the control of the purpose of voting for them sill. The first to whom he

chall mayer of the department of farsign affairs. "By opinion of said Mr. Meresforto. "By opinion." action of Juan Bautisto Ceballon." A second we interregated. "By opinion." replied he, "is again a interregated. "By opinion." replied he, "is again a interregated. "By opinion." replied he, "the question was nut to a third, but he refus ad to enswer. "Free suffrage is accorded only on "he let of Dicember: on heat day I shall make he was municute these details to Sam Anna, and two hours after the partizan of Ceballon and that of Brono were dismissed for having expressed opinions contrary to the government, whilst their companion test has place for refusing to utter any cipicion.

A sergeant presents himself at the polt. "Whom do you vote for?" is the question. "I vote in the regality," replied the extraord, "for I cannot sustain a government which does not offer the slightest individual guarantee." Five minuses after this manifestation of independence, the hourst soldier found himself in a dung-co.

I could cite a thousand similar occurrences, but these samples are solf lient. I am acquitited with a rumber of Mericas who prefer the bust founded and most violent shi rrence of Santa Anna and his Mithis ers, and was nevertheless voted for him. Although acliber functionaries nor employed of the government, they dreated less their absence from the polity would than down no remover the formather professionaries nor employed of the govern ment, they dreated less their absence from the polity would than down no profession of faston. The repurble. In reality, this govern ment, by exercising a system of violence so poorly disguised, and by playing so ignoble an electoral faron, must have regarded the Mexican people as a mation of brutes or asset.

The peopre will give you accounts of triumphs eltained by the government from this disaction, have taken possession of Fasco.

The capture of Mexican possession of Fasco.

The capture of Mexican possession of Fasco.

The capture of the faller to be accessive, in the department, s

heights bordering the road the dead bodies of the five traitors who had plotted the surrender of the city.

Yesterday the battalion of artillery celebrated the fitte of St. Barbe in like manner as has no doubt been done in New Orleans. There was a banquet, a seremade and a brilliant display of fireworks.

The 102 French prisoners at Perote have been placed at the disposition of the French Charge d'Affaires, as an evidence, say the papers, of the high esteem entertained by the President for the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The papers are full of exultation at the reported capture of Merelia by the Government troops; but as the narrative of our correspondent may in all respects be relied on, we do not think it worth while to reproduce the flottitious statements of the press.

General De la Vega has been recalled from the post of Governor of Yucatan. It is said that Suntanna intends entrusting him with a mission of great importance.

The cholera is prevailing at several points in the department of Tamaulipes.

The Infernal Machine Case in Cincinnati.

The Infernal Machine Case in Cinciunati.
TRIAL OF WILLIAM ARRISON FOR THE MURDER OF
IBAAC ALLISON AND WIFE BY A TORFEDO.

FIFTI DAY—DEC. 18.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Dr. A. H. Baker sworn—Been in attendance sin to the case examinated; unable to say by whom subpossed; I suppose by the prose union; I am professor of the Cinciunati College of Medicine and Surger; I am connected with the faculty as proprietor of the college; I am proprietor of the hospital; santained the same relation to these instinutions in June last; I was a witness at the Coroner's inquest; was not before the Grand Jury; I knew Isanc Allison; my acquaintance with him commenced in the October preceding; became acquainted with him at his brother in law's, on Symmes street; was attending a child there; Allison said he had been a student, and irtended to resume it; he because a student of

ing a const stended lectures; his brother-in law, in January, removed to Newport; Allision wanted boarding; he asked me if he could stop in a vacant room in the college; I made no ebjection; he remained as a boarder until about the lat of March, when I made a change in the hospital, and engaged him as steward; he was to have left the hospital the day after his death; until that time I suppose he considered himself in my employ; the reason of his leaving was, some few days before the occurrence, I heard—
Mr. Praden objected to the witness stating what he heard.

Mr. Key said it was neither law nor justice to make a technical application of the rules of evidence to prevent justice and the truth to be stated.

The Court said it might be heard, and if anything was improper it could be ruledout.

Witness—On the day or two before I had a conversation with Allison, I allided to something said about him; said Doctor, I will tell it to you; he said when re arrived in Cinsinnati he was arrested, and that it was necessary to spend some time before he could get built; he stated some circumstances; he had charged; I refer you to Judge Bycomer and Mr. Ruffin; he said, if you think this is sufficient, discharge me; I thought it best, and he concluded to have; he went then to make arrangements for leave; he went then to make arrangements for leave; he went then to make arrangements for leave; he went the to make arrangements for leave; he went then to make arrangements for leave; he went the supplement of the concluded to the state of the said of the state of the said of the state of the said of the said of the state of the said of the sa

rine the same of God, what did Phil' he shide.

"In the same of God, what did Phil' he shide.

Stepreds in the Code, and the Ball he show the content of the Stepred of the Code, and the Stepred of the Code, and the Stepred of the Code, and the Stepred of the St

stoyed; her right arm was torn entirely off; the amputation was just above the injury.

Ques.—Did Allison express an opinion or suspicion as to who sent the box?

Ans.—Rather think it was a suspicion; A lison remarked, when his wife called, "Doctor, go to my wife;" Mrs. Allison had repeatedly made injuries atout her husband; she said if Mr. Allison died she did not want to live.

The testimony of the defence after the examination of the above witness was mainly to prove the previous good character of the prisoner. After some rebuting testimony offered by the prosecution the court adjourned, and the counsel were to commence summing up on the opening of the court the following morning.

Our Jamaica Correspondence.

KINGSTON, Ja., Nov. 21, 1854. Arrival of the Flag Ship Boscawan. Meeting of the Legislature. Weather, &c. Rear Admiral Fanahawo, in his flag ship Bos

cawan, 72 gans, arrived at this port on the 16th inst. from Bermuda. The Legislature is to meet for business on the

28th inst.

There is no particular news, &c., to write. The is and has been visited with some good showers of

There are a few cases of cholera still lingering about the island. But Kingston is very heal by.

THE MARYLAND COAL TRADE .- During the THE MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—During the week ending the 9th instant there were transported over the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company's Railroad 4,552 tons; ever the Mount Savage Iron Company's Railroad, 2,220 tons; and over the George's Crek, 3,175 tons. Total from the whole coal region for the week, 9,977.11 tons; and since the first or January last, 632,244.01 tons—of. which 481,971.13 tons were tra. sported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 159,272.04 tons descended the Cheesp ke and Ohio annal.

The Turf.

SOUTH CAROLINA BACES.

CONGARIT. JOCKNY CLUB BACES.—Two mile heats, purs. \$202—Pec. 13, 1864.—The Columbia Times gives the following account of the races:—The field to-day, consisting of five, all of them of considerable reputation, promised fine sport. The Maid of Orleans, T. G. Moore's ratry, seemed to be the favorite, though none were willing to give the field. Owing to the inauguration of the Gevernor, the start was postponed later than the usual hour. The Maid won the inside track, and seemed determined to sustain the "advantage she had thus gained. Leading the string, she was closely pressed for the first mile by Col. Campbell's Cordelia Read and Ellea Evans; she still, however, maintained the first position. On the first turn of the second mile T. B. Goldby's cuty made a brush at her, and succeeded in closing the gap: before, however, the three-quarter turn, the shook him off, and won the heat by three or four lengths, Ellen Evans coming in second. Time—3.54.

The Maid had shows such feetness that the odds were considerably in her favor against any nasued may, still many thought that the heat had not been contended for, and that better time could and would be made. After the usual delay of thirteen minutes, the five started again, the Maid taking the lead, closely pressed by Ellen Evans and Cordelia Roed, the others packing in very well Ellen Evans acceeded in making up the gap in quarter stretch, and passed under the string the first mile, balf a length ahead; the Maid now fell behind, Cordelia Reed taking her place, the content for the heat being evidently between harself and Ellen Evans. The clies nut mare maintained her position, and wen the heat by two or three lengths, Cordelia Roed coming in second. Time—3:51%.

The race new seemed to lie between Ellen Evans and Cordelia Roed, though some thought that T. B. Goldsby's entry ladd been lying in wait, and would now make his push for the race. On the second turn, first mile of this heat, he succeeded in passing the Maid, who had taken the le

Cordelin Reed second. Time—3.53.

LOUISIANA RACES.

LOUISIANA CRUM, MINISTER COURSE—Threaday, Dec. 12, 1854.—Sweepatakes for three year olds, two mile heats; \$500 entenne, \$100 forfelt.

John Thrusbull's ch. f. Namnokes, by Glencoe, dam Sally Channon, 3 years old.

A. Leconde & Co. 's ch. f. Tellie, by Flying Dutchman, dam Miss Riddle, 3 years old.

2 John Clark's (Capt. J. W. Minor's) ch. c. LeRol, by Belsharzar, dam' Veracity, 3 years old.

Fine, 4:01—4:01%.

The Church Disculsive in New Jersey.

PROTESTANT CHURCH WITH A CATROLIC PASTOR IN

IFrom the Newark Mercury, Dec. 18.]

The difficulty in the Lutheran cource, in Mechanic exest, is growing more and more aggravated. Yesterday morning the priest from the policit denounced the Protestant portion of the congregation in the meet search out terms, calling in miviliance berriter, i.e., and threatening them with the pains of excommunication here and eternal suffering hereafter. In the course of his remarks, he said that the church was his property, and that be intended to control it as such, no matter what oppositions might be arrayed against him. The Prote Lanta present submitted ut mornauringly to the priest's abuse, but, determined not to be, put down, and destring to worship in their cwn way, called a meeting to take place in the afternoon, having first accured the services of a minuter who had already preached to them a number of times. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the Protestant's went to the church, and removing the lock, of which the priest's party had the key, put on another of their own, and took passession of the hurch, determined under no circumstances to give it up.

In order to preserve pe feet order, and accomplish their purpose without disturbance, they called in the aid of the Marchal and astrong body of police, as they had been advised to do by the Mayor and emment counsel. Meanwhile, the priest's friends, alarmed at the large crowd in and around the church, heatened to his residence, and summoned him to the rescue, and about half-past two o'clock, accompanied by a bedy guard, he appeared on the spot and endeavord to enter the church. This, however, was fenied, and the Protestant elergyman abortly after appearing, the priest was left "alone in his glory" oueside the door, the counterious the crowd dispersed, no direct disturbance having been attempted by eitner party. The Protestants retained poissession of the church.

The truthes (Protestants) informs us that they are acting under advice of t

equally firm in their determination, and considerable treuble is doubtless yet in store for all intercested.

THE CATHOLIC TROUBLES AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

The troubles between the congregation and the pastor and the reaven of St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic) at Eliasbethtown, have not been adjusted. The causes which before operated to produce 'll-feeling, still continue in froc. The rejection of all measures of compremise appears to have given rise to a greater degree of bittenness than was at first expected to exist. We understand that a large proportion of the congregation declare their intention to contribute no further towards the funds of the church until their demands are complied with. The priest, on the other hand, appears to be equally determined in his opposition to the wishes of his fieck, and declares from the pulpit that he will shame the rebels into submission.

On Sunday last the case assumed a new aspect. The names of lessess of pows, who had not paid up their assessments, were conspicuously posted, and at the conclusion of mass quite an exciting scene occurred in the aisles of the church, between the tax collector and those whom he considered his debtors. Many of those whose names were so posted are said not to have been in arrears, and had full receipts, signed by the sexton.

The haue between the parties is, simply, the question of the formation of a board of trustees to manage the church in an aboard as their right; and think that those who contribute moneys in support of the church should know the disposition made of such contributions. If the people adher of firmly to their intention to coase contributing, the affair will grow more interesting.

. Theatres and Exhibitions.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The favorite opera 'Fra Diavolo," which was received on Monday "Fra Diavolo," which was received on Monday evening with great entousiaem, is announced again for this evening.—Mr. Harrison as Fra Diavolo, Mr. Bercani as Giocomo, and Biss Louisa Pyne as Zerlina. The amusements will alose with the comedy of "A Lucky Hit." The "Beggar's Opera" will be played again to morrow evening.

Bowers Theatre.—The dramatic pieces amounced for this evening are such as cannot fall to

draw a large audience. The comedy of the "Rough Diamond" will be the epoing piece, which will be followed by the Ascert on the Tight Rope. The "Rinerant Piper" and the "Pilot of the German Ocean" will conclude the ammements. The Bowery thatre is doing well.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Donizetil's opera of "Lucy o

Niblo's Garden.—Donizetil's opera of "Lucy o Lammermoor" is abnounced for this evening Those who have not beard the sweet singing o M'lle Nau in the rôle of Lucy Ashton, should visi Niblo's to-night, when they will receive a rich treat. Messrs. St. Albyn, Horncastle and Harrison in the other characters. Mr. Horncastle takes his boned to-merrow evening.

Burron's Theatre.—The musical drama of "Moor. Jacques" is selected for this evening, Mr. Morris Barnett appearing. Miss Macasthy will sing a favorite baind, and the very attractive piece of "Tre Upper fen and the Lower Fwen'y" will conclude the amusements. All the leading members of Barton's fine company will appear in prominent characters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The manager of this fa-vorite resort, finding his two new pieces, the come-dies of "Two to One" and "A Gentleman from Ircland," to have made what is termed a decided hit, be therefore announces them again for this eve-ning, with the same casts. The same of "My Wife's Second Ficer" terminates the amusements.

Second Ficer" terminates the amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATHE.—Mr. James Anderson, the tragedian, appears to night as Evelyp, in Bulwer's comedy of "Money," supported by Mrs. M. Jones as Ciara. The drama of "Michael Eric" will follow, Mr. J. Prior as Michael, and Mrs. M. Jones as Mary Woodward. Mr. Anderson akea his benefit to morrow evening. The "Elder Brother" and "Lady of Lyons" are eelected.

American Museum.—The selections for this afterneon occasis of "Acele," and the amusing piece called "Io Oblige Benson." In the evening, the domestic drama of "Luke the Laborer" and the farce of the "Maid of the Mountain;" Mr. J. R. Scott as Philip; C. W, Clarke as Luke; Hadaway as Bobby Trot.

Wood's Varieties.—A fine bill is appropried for

Wood's Varieries.-A fine bill is announced for

dancing, &c., by white characters, and the new comic pantomime of the "Gold Diggers," with Carlo and Son is leading parts, con sindes all.

BUCKLEY'S SERENAPERS.—"Beauty and the Beast" is still drawing well. It is announced for this evening, with a great variety of other entertain-

Miss Heraino.—This favorite actress takes her benefit to-morrow evening, when it is hoped her friends will give her a bumper.

The Money Panic.

The Money Panic.

To will editor of the Herald.

I believe the writer on the money psuic has hit the right nail on the lead, and given the real explanation of our troubles. There is plenty of specie in the country, but it is in the wrong place; it has been taken away from the banks and locked no.

The banks cannot discuss more becomes they have not get specie enough. The extended legitimate buriness requires increased accommodation, and those wanting money are sent into the streat, where they are met by creakings of worse times, are told how much a month the first class paper of A. & Co. has been done at, and are glat to submit to any shave, psying a good round additional premium on account of the usury laws. The second shave is then oried about to enable the brokers that the same body else deeper, and so the wheel goes round until all get frightened.

The writer says, " may back the gold." They wen't do it, sir. It has got smoog the Germans, who make and save, and if we had all the gold of California and Australia, and exported none, the Germans would be bound to have if and keep it until they were rich or procreacygh to spend it.

If their influential men or newspapers would tell them how much safer and better savings banks are than old stockings, and what they would feel more, how much they hart themselves, perhaps some good might be done.

I have been a bank director for twenty years, and thought the specie had gone to Europe. I ought to have known better; but now my eyes are opened.

An Old Meraldan.

Visit of Queen Victoria to Canada.—The Canada papers are warraly discussing the propriety of petitioning the Queen to visit her diminions upon this side of the Atlantic Ocean. The Hamilton Gazete, Torento Globe, and Montreal Pulst, units in urging that she be invited to take voyage next summer, by which time, says the Pulst, "the warris Europe may have terminated."

Tim Small Pox at Nantucret.—It is said that in Nantucket within a few weeks, fifty four cases of small pox or variofold have been reported. Of the whole number, thirty one recovered, three died, and twelfy cases remain on hand. The disease is disappening in the south part of the town, but spreads at the north. Appointments by the President,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSEST OF THE SENATE.

James B. Bewlin, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident of the United States in the republic of New Granada.

John Priest, of Pennaylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of San Juan del Sor, in Nicaragus.

George B. Merwin, of Oh'o, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Valparaiso, in Chile.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONRY MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Dec. : 0-6 P. M.

There was a bitter 'ealing in the market to-day. There was a better 'ceiting in the narket today. Quotations show an advance, while the transactions were comparatively limited. At the first board, Virginia 6's improved \(\pericon{\text{per cen}}\); Eric Railroad, \(\pericon{\text{t}}\); Canton Co., \(\frac{1}{2}\); Cumberland Cos., \(\frac{1}{2}\); Eric Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Harlem, \(\pericon{\text{t}}\); Reading Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Hudson River Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Parama Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Manhattan Gas scrip fell off 2 per cent, Cieveland and Coledo Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\). State stocks and ratiroad bonds were not in much demand to day, and the sales were moderate. There is not the slightest disposition to take hold of any of the fancies for the purpose of specula ion, and it will, without doubt, be some time before we shall see any movement of that kind of any importance. A moderate let up in the money market would not suffice to give activity to fancy stocks. The public have had enough of speculation for a time, and they will not be again lead very easily into it. The losses recently realized will not soon be forgotten, and then very few will have the means to engage very exten-sively in any operations for a long time. Quota-tions for stocks generally may not fall off much more, but it is pretty certain they cannot improve much until a great change takes place in improve much until a great change takes place in their condition and actual value. The decline in foreign exchanges, which many look upon as a favorable feature, may prove just the contrary. A decline to points that would just prevent shipments of specie was desirable; but a falling off to points calculated to create any apprehensions in the London money market would react upon us, and prove a greater loss than gain. We have no fears that such a decline in rates can be sustained long enough to have any injurious effect on the other side. Our spring importations must soon commence, and, although they will in the aggregate be limited, they will, beyond a question, be large enough to heep exchange up to healthy points. We shall be content if our supplies of California gold can be retained in the country. The addition of four milliers of dollars per month to our stock of precious metals would suffice to specify remove our cious metals would suffice to speedily remove our financial troubles. An importation of gold from Europe would lead to an undue inflation, and we should soon feel its injurious effects. For every dellar imported into this country from England, sen would in less than twelve months go back.

After the adjournment of the board, the following

fancies was better. Hudson Railroad went up 1 per cent; Panama Reilroad, 3; Eric Railroad, i. New York Central Railroad declined | per cent. Nicaragua closed firm.

The steamship Washington, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, is overdue at this port. She has been at sea nearly fifteen days. The

teamship America is also due at Halifax, and her advices may anticipate those by the Washington. The reocipts at the office of the Assistant Treaments, \$105 461 12; paid for Assay Office, \$268,271

49-bulance, \$3,085,885 58.

The Bank of North America has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent; the Chemical Bank, six per cent; the Mechanica' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City, four per cent.

The net earnings of the Norwich and Worcester

Railroad Co. having been used up in payment of bonded debt, and for the connection with the New London road at Norwish, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent, which has been carned, and raise the money for the payment of the dividend by bonds, deducting the discount on the bonds from the cividend.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad

Company have declared a cash half-yearly dividend

of five per cent.

The earnings of the Eric Railroad Company for November, 1853 and 1854, were as follows:-

two months of the new fiscal year-has been about \$32,000. This does not look much like an increase of one million dollars for the year. The remaining ten months in the year must show su average increase of about one hundred thousand

dolfars each.
The Texan debt has again been agitated by speculaters. By reference to our foreign correspondence from Lordon, published in the HERALD of the 18th inst., the facts as set for h before the "Mixed Com mission for the settlement of British and American claims in London," Mr. Joshua Bates being umpire, are fairly represented, and the skulking and dodging of Texas meets with its just reward. Mr. Bates will doubtless decide what Congress, has been so tardy in binging to a final issue, viz., that the \$5,000,000 of Uni'ed States 5 per cents being insuffi cient to pay the honest debts of Texas, for which the government of the United States is liable, a further and sufficient sum must be forthcoming, or, in other words, the bill now pending before Congress must pas, or our government becomes a party with Texas in repudiation.

Various coals are sold in this market as "Cumberland" that are mere trash. The genuine article can be had of respectable companies. The Cumberland coal field proper comprises only a small portion of the district so named. We learn that some companies, having inferior kinds of coal, sell as "Camberland." Purchasers should be on their gaard. Those who have tried the genuise coal find it free from soot and smell, and a pleasant and cheap fael.

The Boston railroad share market continues dull. Western advanced 1, and closed firm at 924; Concord, 503; Providence, 59 bid; Michigan Central, 83 bl.J, 85 acked, and Worcester, 92, sales. Maine was dull and heavy at 94 asked, 92 bid; Eastern, 49\delta seked; Fischburg, sales at 77, and then offered at 762; Old Colony, 752 asked for stock, and sales of scrip at 75; Lovell improved 2 on a sale of on share, and Canada sold at 51, the same as les

quotations.
The largest and oldest Saving: Banks of the city have, within the past few days, converted a great many of their most available stock securities late morey, for the purpose of being prepared for any emergency which might arise. It is impossible to form any idea of the probable extent of the drain new going ou, but there is no doubt it will be car ried much beyond any previous movement of th aind. The managers of these institutions should look closely to their securities, and not wait too org in placing themselves in fands. These institutions have too large a per cent of their deposits locked up in such separaties as cannot be made avsilable. Most of their securities are of a class that when most wanted would be most depreciated, and the banks are, therefore, likely, when most pressed, to be least able to meet demands upon them. The annexed returns of the Savings Banks of Massachusetts, for the years 1852 and 1853, we give for the purpose of showing how these institutions dispose of their deposits :-

It will be seen by this that less than eight hun-

millions are so situated as to be immediately avail able. The great bulk of their deposits is invested in bonds and mortgages, I was on personal security bank stock, loans to towns and counties. Twentytwo out of twerty three m lions of dellars, were in 1865, invested by the savings backs of Massachusette in such securities. In this State it is the same. There probably is no kind of security so difficult to realize in time of recessit a bonds and merigages. If forced at auction, they will not average ninety reaghly posted relative to neir real value, and at private sale it is at all times difficult to find custo-mers at any price. We have seen enormous macri-fices on this class of recurrity at sales made by the Comptreller of this State, on account of defunct banking composites. An ther important item in the above retains is the loans on "perso-nal security." In such times as these, every one times, it forms a vary pare basis for savings banks in periods of panic and deprection. Leans to toward and counties may be good enough, so far as the regular and prompt payment of interest is coneerned, but if a necessity small suddenly arise for realizing on bonds of that k nt, they would prove far less available than it generally imagined. We nederstand that some of our savings banks have had to raise money on the acceptances of individual directors and trustees until they could realize on some of their securities without submitting to much loss. The run on these banks it not entirely the reloss. The run on these banks it not entirely the result of a panic. The reseasties of the laboring classes are so great that there must be a constant drain of deposits to meet ourr nt expenses. In the absence of employment they are compelled to live out of previous earnings. The domand is therefore bkely to be active and permanent, and it would be well for the managers of these institutions to personal security" as ra idly as possible.

The annexed statement exhibits the average daily condition of the leading departments of the banks of Boston for the week preceding Monday, Dec. 18,

1854:		ALTERNATION AND ADDRESS.	2 10 5 10 14 (6.2)	054 02 593
	BANKS	or Boston	K.	10 mil 10 m
	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Gircul'm.
Atlantie 81	385,297	38,327	282,934	156,807
Atlas 1	831,069	49,646	193,129	168,710
Hlackstone 1,	134.278	28,444	282,745	235,578
Eoston	502,599	86,458	452,656	200,385
	718,502			100,154
	155,966	5,001	29,511	48,538
City	171,496	66,185	303.656	158,859
Columbian	996,614	43,281	200,957	191,843
Commerce2,	829,742	84,668		283,039
Eagle	182,508	52,466	369,511	194,829
Eliot (85,920	81 804	131,600	128,646
Exchange1,7	51,496	101,828	374,968	231,642
Faneuil Hall	886,688	31,447	267,543	221,021
	790,311	19,389	168,449	228,799
Globe1,4	89,751	124,809	212,966	146,402
	255,932	25,123	252,990	101,444
Grocers' 1,	000,474	\$1,034	170,206	267,824 178,795
Hamilton	61,640	39,244	206,877	178,795
	641,062	89,214	134,687	211,734
Market 1	077,874	38 801	204,891	188,105
Massachusetts1,6	005 160	50,083	193,350	140,838
	86,647	26,167	79,504	166,235
Mechanics'	385,063	12,124	73,557	125,439
Merebants' 6,4	104 189	385,710	1,787,407	645,358
National	66,364	30,769	180,098	101,102
New England 1,3		48,025	209,981	
North 1,2		65,587	258,415	203,346
North America 1,0		26,116	228,300	187,806
Shawmut	184,694	28,887	245,138	224,512
Shoe and L. Deal.1,		65,608	184,249	170,724
State 2,1	532,499	28,601	496,000	179,393
Suffolk		255,353	1,127,376	375,344
Traders'	55,547	49,100	201,966	172,450
Tremont		74,881	458,289	339,216
Union	868,308	48,158	200,083	144,787
Washington 1,0	63,849	31,500	210,037	162,290
Webster 2,5	270,180	82,727	539,014	429,85T*
Total \$49.0	92,896	2,275,177	11,682,601	7,708,198

A comparison of the above aggregates with the of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the

The increase of capital is at the Eliot bank, \$625 It is stated that the Middletown silver lead min . have been sold for \$125,000 to copitalists in Eogland, who are preparing to send out a strong force of miners to presecute the business on a large scale.

7936	200	dob60	55
794	15		5334
			53
7954	0		
COND	-		
			70%
8036	35	Reading RR e	6554
			6636
			6634
			31 1
			32
18			3214
1634			75
7936	25	Panama RR	7514
			3694
7956			35 16
79%	50	dob10	3536
	79% 79 70% 80% 80% 84 92 18 16% 70% 79%	79% 200 79% 15 79 45 79% 45 70% 45 600ND BOAL 75 100 1 80 4 200 84 100 92 150 26% 50 18 100 79% 25 79% 100	7934 200 do b60 7934 15 do c 79 45 do c 70 45 do c 8034 200 do x 804 100 do x 80 do c 84 100 do x 80 do c 84 100 do x 18 100 do x 18 100 do x 18 100 do x 19 40 do x 19 40 do x 10 do

CITY TRADE REPORT.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20-6 P. M.

CITY TRAUE REPORT.

ASHER varied little.

BREADSTRYS—Flour continued to favor factors, sales having been made of 6,000 bils., ordinary to choice State, at \$3 25 a \$5 6254; mixed to fancy Western, \$8 75 a \$9 375; fancy Genesee, \$9 25 a \$9 76; extra Western, \$9 375; a \$10 75; and extra Genesee, \$10 75 a \$11 75; 1,500 bbls. superfine Canadian, \$9 in bond, and \$9 75 a \$10 free; 2,500 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra Southern, at \$8 75 a \$10 75; with 100 bbls. rye flour, at \$6 75 a \$7 60; and 290 bbls. corn meal, at \$4 25 for Jersey, and \$4 623¢ for Brandywine. Wheat was scarce and wanted. The sales cid not exceed 2,500 bushels, prime Michigan white, at \$2 34; and 500 bush. Long Island red, at \$1 75 a \$1 50. Rye, outs and barley remained as before medioned. Corn was advancing. The operations embraced 38,000 bushels, at 96c. a \$73/c. for Western mixed; 97c. a \$8c. for Southern white and yellow; and \$9c. a \$1 for round yellow, per bushel.

96c. a 97-jc. for Western mixed; 97c. a 98c. for Southern white and yellow; and 99c. a \$1 for round yellow, per bushel.

Correx.—The sales embraced about 1,400 bags Rio, at 9c. a 194c.

Corrox.—The sales embraced about 1,000 bales, and the market closed steady, at 3c. for middling uplands, 84c. for Florida ditto, 64gc. for Mobile, and 84gc. a 94gc. fer New Orleans ditto.

Fril—Were in moderate supply and very slack request, at, in general, unchanged prices.

FRICHIS—Owing to the advance in corn, rates to Hiverpool were easier and engagements limited, the rate being 34gd. in bulk; 560 bbls. rosin were engaged at 1c. 6d.; 300 a 600 packages of baron, at 16s.; 400 a 500 bbls. rosik at 2s. and 500 a 600 beles of haron, at 16s.; 400 a 500 bales of cotton, at 5-32d., and 600 bales of hops, at 3gd. To Glasgow, 500 bbls. four were engaged at 2s. To London, 100 bbls flour were taken at 2s. To Bremen, 50 tierces lard were taken at 3gd. and 1000 bales cotton, at 3gc. To Harre, rates were unchang I with a fair business doing. To California, rates varied from 30c. to 46c.

Fautr.—About 100 boxes wet dry raisins were sold at 22 50 a 23 38; 200 quarter do., at 75c.; and some lots of dry hoxes, at 22 75.

Hay.—Sales of about 500 bales, 4t \$1 for chipping, and retail lots, at \$1 12 per 100 ibs.

How.—There have been \$7 bales new taken, at 35c. a. 37c. per 1b.

Hox.—The market was inactive; for good Scotch pig. 353 a 255 was asked.

Ling.—Rockland was very quiet, at \$5c. for common,

37c. per lb.

Hex.—The market was inactive; for good Scotch pig.
\$35 a \$35 was asked.

Ling.—Boetland was very quiet, at \$5c. for common, and \$1 to \$1 12½ for lamp, per bbl.

Locwoon.—Sales of two cargoes St. Domingo were made at \$18 50, in bond, which was lower; and 56 tons Laguna, to strive, at p. n. f.

Mol. Asked was quiet, and prices unchanged.

Naval. Storne.—Transactions were limited; the last seles of spirits were made at \$6c., each; and of common rosin at \$1 85 a \$1 \$7, per 310 lbs., delegared.

Otts.—Nothing really new occurred in whale, sperm or olive; linesed was aching slowly, at \$9c. a \$2c. per gallon. Land oil was unchanged.

Provinces.—Fork was more sought after. The sales reached 1,650 bbls., at \$12 75 for mess, here and to strive this menth; and \$12 25 for prime. Salos were reported of 60 pkgs. pickled shoulders and hams at 61% a 0½c.; 125 kega du., at 10½c. a 10½c.; per lb. 250 bbls. beef, at former rates, and about 100 therese last noticed.

Rick.—The market continued dull, and prices nominal, Stricks.—1,000 mats of cassia were sold at 27c.

dred thousand dollars out of more t' an swenty three